Supreme Court, U. S.
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MICHAEL RODAK, JR., CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM 1972

No. 72-6021

VERNON "DOC" CREWS.
AND JOHN BLAIR

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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RECEIPT NOT REQUIRED

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Petitioners, Vernon "Doc" Crews and John Blair, pray that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit entered as a corrected opinion on June 28, 1972 and denial of Petition for Rehearing entered without opinion on November 10, 1972.

(a) JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under the provisions of Rule 19 (b) of the

Supreme Court Rules, specifically that the Court below has rendered a decision in conflict with the decision of another Court of Appeals on the same matter and a decision of this Court on the same matter, and has decided an important question of Federal Law which has not been, but should be settled by this Court.

The judgment of conviction was entered in the United States District Court on July 9, 1970. The opinion sought to be reviewed was entered June 28, 1972 (a copy is appended as Exhibit "A"). The order denying rehearing was entered November 10, 1972 (a copy is appended as Exhibit "B"). Order extending time for filing Petition for Writ of Certiorari was entered December 12, 1972 (a copy is appended in Exhibit "C").

The statutory provision believed to confer jurisdiction to review the foregoing judgment and opinion is Title 28, Section 1254 (1).

(b) QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

I

IS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A JURY SELECTION PLAN WHICH SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDES YOUNG ADULTS 21-25 YEARS OF AGE AND CITIZENS OF CUBAN ORIGIN, VALID.

II

IS THERE A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL WHEN THE COURT ORDERED ONE ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT TWO DEFENDANTS OVER OBJECTION.

(c) CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The following Constitutional provisions are involved:

Amendment VI

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense."

(d) STATEMENT OF THE CASE

An Indictment was returned in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida charging petitioner with violation of 18 U.S.C. 2115 and 18 U.S.C. 1361, by breaking into a Post Office in Miami, Florida (R 1-3).

On May 1, 1970 a motion to dismiss the indictment was filed charging that the Clerk of the Court was not selecting Grand and Petit jurors through a plan consistent with the intent of Title 28 U.S.C. 1863 and 1867 (R 39-40).

The Court denied the motion (SR 24). A plea of nolo contendere was entered without waiving the attack on the method of implementation of the jury selection plan. The Court, over objection, required Petitioner Crew's attorney to represent Petitioner

Blair also. Judgment of conviction were pronounced, sentences were imposed and appeal followed (R 115).

(e) REASON FOR ALLOWANCE OF THE WRIT

I

IS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A JURY SELECTION PLAN WHICH SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDES YOUNG ADULTS 21-25 YEARS OF AGE AND CITIZENS OF CUBAN ORIGIN, VALID.

In March 1968, Congress passed the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968. The Act was designed to create uniformity in the method of selection of jurors for Federal Courts. The ultimate aim of the "Act" is to assure all litigants that potential jurors will be selected at random for a representative cross section of the community and that all qualified citizens will have the opportunity to be considered for jury service. U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News 1968 Vol. 2 pg. 1792.

The basic source for names were the voting lists in the various districts.

Section 1863 of Title 28 required each judicial division or district to adopt a formal plan for jury selection. The plan must be promulgated in accordance with the objectives of the "Act".

Section 1863 (b)(2) contains the fundamental requirement that either voter registration lists or list of actual voters would be the basic source of names. Provision is made for supplementation of those lists to make the plan comply with the legislative intent.

The plan was approved for the Southern District of Florida, on September 10, 1970.

The original list of names was secured by the Federal Court Clerk in June of 1968. The list which had been prepared a short period prior to that time had been secured from the office of the Supervisor of Registration of Dade County, Florida. The lists have never been updated since that time by the Federal Clerk although the Supervisor of Registration forwards a current list each month to the Dade County, Florida jury commissioner. As a result all persons who became 21 years of age since 1968 were and are totally excluded from consideration for a Federal Grand and Petit jury.

While young adults may serve on a State jury in Florida, they can not reach a Federal jury.

Another prejudicial effect of refusing to bring the list current is that American Citizens of a common national origin, Cuba, are excludes from service on a Federal jury in the Southern District of Florida.

The Cuban influx has taken place on a mass scale in Florida since 1961 or 1962. The combination of the time of making up the jury list and the time required by immigration law to attaining citizenship has necessarily excluded citizens of Cuban Origin from the Southern District jury. This although a large percentage of residents and thus litigants came from Cuban ancestry.

This Court in Peters v. Kiff, decided June 22, 1972 _____ S.Ct. _____ pointed out that exclusion of a cognizable group from jury service injurs not only the defendants,

but also members of the excluded class by denying those excluded "the privilege of participating equally....in the Administration of justice."

The fact that there can be no exclusion because of national origin is covered by law. The fact that young adults are a cognizable group or discernible group is the rule of United States v. Butera 420 F. 2d 564 (1st. Cir. 1970).

The phrase "generation gap" has become established in our vocabulary as a recognition of the difference in philosophy and life style between Young Adults and persons of greater years.

As this Court said in Peters, supra,

> "When any large and identifiable segment of the community is excluded from jury service, the effect is to remove from the jury room qualities of human nature and varieties of human experience, the range of which is unknown and perhaps unknowable. It is not necessary to assume that the excluded group will consistently vote as a class in order to conclude, as we do, that their exclusion deprives the jury of a perspective on human events that may have unsuspected importance in any case that may be presented."

Certainly there is a view of life and a perspective on human events that is missing in the jury room when Young Adults and persons of Cuban Origin are barred.

II

IS THERE A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL WHEN THE COURT ORDERED ONE ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT TWO DEFENDANTS OVER OBJECTION.

Prior to the trial counsel for Petitioner Crews was appointed as trial counsel for Petitioner Blair. Blair objected as did counsel. Nevertheless, the District Judge required that counsel stand for both defendants.

The Court has spoken on this question. In Glasser v. United States, 315 U.S. 60, 62 S. Ct. 457, 86 L.Ed. 680, a situation was presented where an attorney for one defendant was appointed to represent another defendant when the latter's attorney was not present. The question of the propriety of that action ultimately reached this Court. The Court of Appeals held that there was no impropriety in the dual representation.

The Court rejected the doctrine of "splitting" lawyers.

CONCLUSION

Petitioners respectfully urge the granting of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

The second point raised only involves the instant petitioners. The first point, however, does affect each and every jury trial in the Southern District of Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

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Miami Beach, Florida 33141

By _____
MILTON E. GRUSMARK

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Petition for Writ of Certiorari was mailed to the Solicitor General, Justice Building and the Honorable Robert Rust, 14 N.E. 1st Avenue, Miami, Florida 33101, this 9th day of January, 1973.

_____
MILTON E. GRUSMARK

Printed copies mailed
January 12, 1973

EXHIBIT "A"

A

CORRECTED

IN THE

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 29916

Summary Calendar*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

JOHN A. BLAIR, VERNON (DOC) CREWS, JAMES WILLIAM DUNN and BENJAMIN HARRELL, JR.,

Defendants-Appellants.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida

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(June 28, 1972)

Before BROWN, Chief Judge, GOLDBERG and MORGAN, Circuit Judges.

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*Rule 18, 5 Cir.; see Isbell Enterprises, Inc. v. Citizens Casualty Company of New York, et al., 5 Cir., 1970, 431 F.2d 409, Part I.

BROWN, Chief Judge: This case is another "entangled web of human miscreancy and judicial error."[1] The defendants were apparently apprehended "red-handed" in the act of purloining mail from a United States Post Office, two of the defense counsel were disbarred, the interrogating Postal Inspector, in violation of the express mandates of *Miranda*, persisted in questioning one defendant for more than an hour after the suspect had expressly requested presence of counsel before surrendering his Fifth Amendment rights, one Government Attorney has filed a brief in this Court containing an unfortunately misleading statement of fact, the District Clerk has not supplemented the master jury wheel with names of newly registered voters purportedly in violation of the District's Plan, and even the District Court has been pushed, been pulled or fallen into judicial error, since he inadvertently, but nonetheless in violation of Rule 11, F.R.Crim.P., neglected to assure that the record explicitly reflects that he informed one defendant of the maximum penalty which could result from his plea of nolo contendere or to ascertain whether or not his plea was the result of any inducements or promises of leniency. The net result of all this confusion is that we must vacate the convictions of two of the defendants and remand their cases for a new trial or rearraignment, although we affirm the other two convictions.

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[1]Cf. United States v. Bell and Beasley, 5 Cir., 1972, ____ F.2d ____ [No. 71-2234, March 23, 1972].

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JURY SELECTION

The first issue in this appeal, and the only one urged by all defendants, is the contention that the failure of the District Clerk to supplement the master jury wheel with names randomly selected from among persons who registered to vote subsequent to the initial filling of the master jury wheel violated the Plan of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida for the Random Selection of Grand and Petit Jurors (Plan). The effect of this alleged non-compliance is said to be a disenfranchisement of certain young persons (namely 21 and 22 year olds) from the statutory right[2] to serve on juries and a denial of defendants' rights to be indicted and tried by a jury fairly representative of the community.

Unlike the defendants in *United States v. Kuhn*,[3] these defendants do not attack the validity of the Plan,

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[2]Conferred by the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1861 et seq. See also, Senate Rept. 891, 90th Cong., 1st Sess.; House Rept. 1076, 90th Cong., 2d Sess; Guidelines of the Committee on the Operation of the Jury System of the Judicial Conference of the United States; Gewin, *The Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968*, 20 Mercer L.Rev. 349 (1969).

[3]441 F.2d 179. In *Kuhn*, the defendants challenged the provision of the Plan which called for purging and refilling of the master jury wheel only once every five years. The argument was that newly registered voters would have to wait for up to five years before having an opportunity to serve on juries and that the practical effect of this provision would, in the fifth year after filling, produce a situation in which no one less than 25 years old could possibly serve on any jury. This situation was alleged to violate § 1861 of the Act and therefore render the Plan invalid.

This Court merely held that the Plan was valid under the

but rather they urge that the District Clerk, who, pursuant to the Plan, manages the jury selection process under the supervision and control of the Chief Judge of the District, has not *complied* with the Plan's affirmative provision that the master jury wheel be "supplemented by the inclusion of subsequent registrants *to the latest practicable date*." (Emphasis added.) The proof offered by the defendants shows that subsequent voter registration lists are available on a monthly basis, but that the District Clerk has not supplemented the master jury wheel with names selected from among newly-registered voters, with the alleged result that no 21 year old could possibly serve on a grand or petit jury empanelled at the time the defendants were indicted.

The assertion that the Clerk failed to comply with the Plan fails since *what* the Plan requires to be sup-

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Act and that the Clerk had complied with the Plan. That determination left the defendants in the position of having to rest their argument of disenfranchisement of young persons on a constitutional, rather than a statutory, basis. They were unable to make the requisite showing to vindicate their position on constitutional grounds.

In the present case, the defendants do not attack the Plan's compliance with the Act, but rather the Clerk's compliance with the Plan. Thus, *Kuhn* does not dispose of the case.

It might be noted here that the alleged inherent defect involved in *Kuhn* has been cured, in large part, by Pub. L. No. 92-269 (April 6, 1972) which lowered the minimum age for qualification for Federal jury service to eighteen years and mandates that each master wheel be emptied and refilled by September 1, 1973, and no less often than each four years thereafter.

plemented is not the Master Jury Wheel, but the voter registration lists.[4]

This is demonstrated not only by the purpose, location and sentence structure of the disputed phrase, but also by the structure of the Plan, the terms of the Act, its legislative history, and the guidelines formulated by the Judicial Conference of the United States primarily through the Conference Committee on the Operation of the Jury System.[5]

The Plan is structured for four non-statutory divisions one of which is Miami with which we are concerned. It calls for a very large number of names for each of the master wheels.[6]

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[4]Both the initial Plan (Sept. 1968) and the Amended Plan (April 1971) in Paragraph IV state as follows: "This Plan is based on the conclusion and judgment that the policy, purpose and intent of the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968 will be fully accomplished and implemented by the *use of voter registration lists, as supplemented by the inclusion of subsequent registrants to the latest practicable date*, as the source of a random selection of prospective grand and petit jurors who represent a fair cross-section of the community. This determination is supported by all the information this Court has been able to obtain after diligent effort on its part and after full consultation with the Fifth Circuit Jury Working Committee* and the Judicial Council of the Fifth Circuit. (emphasis added)

*The operation of the Jury working Committee, the Council and Reviewing Panel is described in Gewin, *The Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968*, 20 Mercer L. Rev. 349 (1969).

[5]It is commonly referred to as the Kaufman Committee because of the dynamic leadership of its Chairman, Judge Irving Kaufman of the Second Circuit.

[6]The number required is as follows:

Division	*1968 Plan*	*1971 Plan*
Miami	45,000	70,000
West Palm Beach	4,500	8,000
Fort Pierce	3,000	5,000
Key West	3,000	5,000

Large numbers are called for not only to assure a fair cross section in the heavily populated Miami metropolitan area, but to afford a sufficient number out of which names could be drawn for the qualified wheel to meet the forecasted needs for both Grand and Petit jurors without the necessity of adding new names to the master wheel. The Kaufman Committee guidelines promulgated at the express direction of the Judicial Conference[7] emphasized the importance of this flexibility. The Committee specifically used terms which envisaged that once the Master Wheel was filled, nothing would be added to it until the specified periodic emptying-refilling.[8]

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[7]The Judicial Conference is expressly authorized to adopt rules and regulations governing the provisions and operation of Plans formulated under the Act. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1863.

[8]Under Part A — Threshold Questions to Be Answered subpart 5 — "How many names will be selected at random from the voter lists?" the Guidelines stated as follows: "In determining how many names to select from the voter lists three factors must be considered: (1) The time period for which these names are to last. The Act requires the plan to fix the times when the master jury wheel must be emptied and refilled. In most cases it is anticipated this will be every 2 or 4 years. The master jury wheel will then be filled once to last this entire period.* (2) The number of jurors needed during this time period. An estimate of this figure can be made from past experience. (3) The number of persons whose names are selected from the voter lists who it is anticipated will ultimately serve as jurors and not be disqualified, excused, exempt, excluded, or fail to respond to the jury qualification form and the summons. The experiences of a few courts which have recently converted to random selection from voter lists indicate that approximately half of those whose names are picked from the voter lists will be eliminated in one way or another. Accordingly, about twice as many names must be placed in the master jury wheel as are needed as jurors during the period before the master jury wheel is emptied and refilled. It may be desirable to place even more names in the master jury

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In the structure of the Plan, unlike the precise outline to be followed in filling the Master Wheel (initially and on subsequent emptying/refilling)* there was no mechanism prescribed for adding new names in the interim. As the Act permits, (28 U.S.C.A. §1863(b)(4)) the Plan merely provided that the Court "may order additional names to be placed in the Master Wheels from time to time as necessary".

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wheel as a *safeguard against running out of names.*"

*At this point footnote 27 gave added emphasis: "In the event that not enough names were placed initially in the master jury wheel, additional names can be added from time to time as necessary. It may be burdensome to do so, however, because of the necessity of again obtaining the voter lists and making a random selection. Thus it is desirable initially to place sufficient names in the master jury wheel."

In the Committee report of the October 1969 Judicial Conference (pp. 18-21) the Subcommittee on Effects Utilization of Jurors rejected the proposal of numerous Judges to eliminate the Master Wheel primarily for the reasons stated by Judge Kaufman's letter response: "[the Committee] concluded that a variety of valid reasons compelled the use of both master and qualified jury wheels in the jury selection process. Among those reasons, I might mention: 2. The need for pragmatism. In most districts across the country, voter lists are kept in various locations within the district, in varying degrees of neatness. Some voter lists are computerized, others are simply dusty old volumes. Thus the process of selecting names from the voter lists is an arduous one, as many court clerks informed us when we were preparing the Act. We wished to minimize this tedious task by requiring it to be performed as infrequently as possible. *Thus once the names are selected for the master wheel, the voter lists need not be resorted to again until it is time to empty the wheel as provided for in § 1863(b)(4). In most cases, this will be once every four years.'* " (emphasis added)

*The 1968 Plan provided that "each master jury wheel shall be emptied and refilled during the period July 1 — November 30, 1971, and during said period of each fifth year thereafter." The 1971 Amended Plan changed the dates to June 1 — December 22, 1972, and the periodic emptying/refilling every four years thereafter.

Thus, those responsible for the penetrating nationwide study and formulation of guidelines, the Judges of the Southern District of Florida, and the Reviewing Panel of the Fifth Circuit contemplated that once filled with a number more than adequate to meet forecasted needs, no new names would be added except in the exigent circumstances "as necessary". In exercising our judicial function in interpreting what is inescapably our own creature the Plan should be interpreted in the light of, and to achieve, these objectives. This is entirely in keeping with the Act since it expressly provided that the " . . . Plan shall provide for periodic emptying and refilling of the master jury wheel at specified times" 28 U.S.C.A. § 1863(b)(4). Congress necessarily contemplated that for a substantial period of time the Master Wheel would be static. This meant that during this period persons becoming potentially eligible for jury service would be excluded. Conversely, it meant that there was no requirement that the Plan call for continuous updating. In the Constitutional — statutory goal of a fair cross section Congress had the right to consider practical problems of administrative necessity.[10]

The disputed clause (note 4 *supra*) is not a part of the mechanism prescribed for filling or refilling. On the contrary, it is a part of the Court's (and Reviewing Panel's) determination as mandated by the Act (§1863 (a)) that the Plan is "designed to" and will "achieve

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[10]It did so again for 18 year olds (see note 5 *supra*) by extending to September 1, 1973, the time for emptying/refilling. See Duncan v. United States, 9 Cir., 1972, 456 F.2d 1401; United States v. Guzman, S.D.N.Y. 1972, 337 F.Supp. 140.

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the objectives of Sections 1861 and 1862" for random selection of jurors from a fair cross section, equal opportunity for jury service and avoidance of discrimination by reason of race, color, sex, religion, national origin or economic status.

Behind this was, of course, the congressional determination that goals could best be attained through the use of voter lists (§ 1869(c)(d)).

Only where necessary to "foster the policy and protect the rights secured by Sections 1861 and 1862..." § 1863(b)(2) are other sources of names to be used. This is the supplementing spoken of.[11]

In the structure of the Plan interpreted to achieve the objections described, the supplementing (see note 4 *supra*) is to the voter registration lists, not to the Master Wheel. In other words, the whole Plan declares that voter registration lists are a completely adequate

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[11]See H.R. Rep. No. 1076, 1968 *U.S. Code Cong. & Adm. News*, Vol. 2, at 1794:

> "The bill specifies that voter lists be used as the basic source of juror names. These lists provide the widest community cross section of any list readily available. Census data quickly become out of date and are not suitable. The bill requires that the voter lists be supplemented by other sources whenever they do not adequately reflect a cross section of the community. The bill, as amended, provides that sources of names other than voter lists may be used to *supplement*, but not *supplant*, voter lists. (Emphasis in text)
>
> The voting lists requirement, together with the provision for supplementation, is therefore the primary technique for implementing the cross sectional goal of this legislation."

source for random selection with but one qualification. That qualification is that whenever — initially or on periodic emptying/refilling — voter registration lists are used, such lists must be updated to include all subsequent registrants to "the latest practicable date". When that is done, the Plan determines that the policy, purpose and intent of the Act will be fully accomplished by the use of such voter registration lists.

There was, therefore, complete compliance with the Plan,[12] and that disposes of the appeals of Crews and Blair, since the jury selection issue is the only point raised by these two appellants.

HARRELL — *MIRANDA*

Harrell's case comes to us on the following facts. Defendant was arrested at a United States Post Office and taken to a workshop area in the post office where he was advised of his rights by the arresting Postal Inspector. In the words of the interrogating officer, "He told me that he wanted representation by an attorney; that he wanted an attorney." Neverthe-

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[12]We regard as wholly without merit Blair's belated contention of ineffective counsel because his court-appointed counsel, also the retained counsel for Crews, objected to being given this dual role. When asked if there was any actual conflict, this experienced advocate candidly stated "I don't know that there is any real conflict" then went on to say " I just think it is bad trial practice as an attorney." As the pudding's proof this knowledgeable counsel formally moved this court to permit Blair "to adopt the brief and all documents" of Crews since the cases were consolidated for trial and "the question of law involved . . . is the same . . .".

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less, for reasons never really explained,[13] against the explicit directions of the defendant[14] and in complete disregard of the express language of the Supreme Court's *Miranda*[15] decision, the interrogating officer persisted in questioning Defendant for more than an hour, eliciting incriminating information which was later introduced at trial over Defendant's objection.

The language of the Supreme Court in *Miranda* could hardly have been more uncompromising. "If [the accused] indicates in any manner at any stage of the process that he wishes to consult with an attorney before speaking *there can be no questioning.*" *Miranda, supra;* 384 U.S. at 445 (emphasis added). "The right to have counsel present at the interrogation is indispensable to the protection of the Fifth Amendment privilege." 384 U.S. at 469. "Any statement taken after the person invokes his privilege cannot be other than the product of compulsion, subtle or otherwise. * * *

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[13]The Postal Inspector's answer is simply that the defendant "didn't request the use of a phone." That excuse ignores the plain wording of *Miranda*. "[I]t is settled that where the assistance of counsel is a constitutional requisite, the right to be furnished counsel does not depend upon a request. This proposition applies with equal force in the context of providing counsel to protect an accused's Fifth Amendment privilege in the face of interrogation." *Miranda, supra,* 384 U.S. at 436.

[14]The Postal Inspector testified,

> "THE COURT: Well, didn't he indicate to you that he wanted the attorney present before any questioning took place?
>
> THE WITNESS: Yes. I would say yes, because he said, 'I have my own attorney and I want my attorney when I —.'" (TR 142-46).

[15]Miranda v. Arizona, 1966, 384 U.S. 436, ____ S.Ct. ____, ____ L.Ed.2d ____.

If the individual states he wants an attorney, *the interrogation must cease until an attorney is present.*" 384 U.S. at 474 (emphasis added).

The Government attempts to overcome this unqualified pronouncement by arguing that since the defendant was once made initially aware of his right to be free from self-incrimination, when he chose to talk thereafter, he knowingly and voluntarily waived his Fifth Amendment privilege. This argument flies in the face of the express language of *Miranda*. "A waiver will not be presumed simply from * * * the fact that a confession was in fact eventually obtained. *** The record must show, or there must be an allegation and evidence which show, that an accused was offered counsel but intelligently and understandingly rejected the offer. Anything else is not waiver." 384 U.S. at 475.

Moreover, this Circuit has squarely faced and rejected the Government's theory on several previous occasions. See *United States v. Ramos*, 5 Cir., 1971, 448 F.2d 398; *United States v. Phelps*, 5 Cir., 1971, 443 F.2d 246. See also *United States v. Nielsen*, 7 Cir., 1968, 392 F.2d 849. Cf. *United States v. Hopkins*, 5 Cir., 1970, 433 F.2d 1041; *United States v. McDaniel*, 5 Cir., 1972, ____ F.2d ____ [No. 71-2810, May 11, 1972].

Although all of this follows directly from *Miranda*, it was also the clear holding of *Escobedo*.[16] For, as

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[16]Escobedo v. Illinois, 1964, 378 U.S. 478, ____ S.Ct. ____, ____ L.Ed.2d ____.

Justice White there pointed out, "At the very least the Court holds that once the accused becomes a suspect and, presumably, is arrested, any admission made to the police thereafter is inadmissible in evidence unless the accused has waived his right to counsel." *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 378 U.S. at 495 (White, J., dissenting).

Nor is the Government aided by pleading "harmless error" in the case. In the first place, the question of harmlessness is severely undermined by the Government's vigorous contest of the Motion to Suppress. If it really did not matter anyway, surely the Government would have consented to its suppression rather than risking a reversal later and new trial on what it must surely have recognized was a tenuous argument at best. Moreover, it is apparent that the error was substantial in this case in that it provided the Government with a key link in the evidentiary chain of proof. Far from "innocuous," as the Government urges, the evidence was highly prejudicial.

Finally, excusing this sort of official disregard of Supreme Court pronouncements can hardly be expected to effectuate the beneficial prophylactic result intended by exclusionary rules. Illegal police interrogations can hardly be deterred if we close our eyes to official indifference in the name of harmlessness. To do so would be to eviscerate the holding of *Miranda* that "the requirement of warnings and waiver of rights is a fundamental with respect to the Fifth Amendment privilege and not simply a preliminary ritual to existing methods of interrogation." 384 at 476.

Therefore, Harrell's conviction must be reversed and his case remanded for a new trial.[17]

DUNN — RULE 11

As failure to comply with *Miranda* requires reversal of the conviction of co-defendant Harrell, failure to comply with Rule 11[18] renders this conviction invalid, unless on the limited remand ordered it is shown with requisite certainty that the court adequately informed Dunn of the maximum penalty.

The transcript of the plea hearing in this case shows that the Trial Judge did not expressly inform defendant of the maximum penalty which could result from his nolo contendere plea. Nor is there anything else in the record which compels, the conclusion that Defendant's plea was entered with a full understanding of its consequences. On the contrary, Defendant insists that he was laboring under the misapprehension that

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[17]The holding of this case makes unnecessary consideration of the other points urged by Harrell. However, since this case must go back for a new trial, we would remind the Government that cross-examination regarding previous convictions, although proper for impeachment purposes where the Defendant has taken the stand, must be carefully conducted lest, by overemphasis of the prior conviction, it unduly prejudice the jury with a suggestion that Defendant has a propensity to commit criminal acts. Similarly, we are confident that the Trial Court will prevent undue emphasis on the Defendant's association with "professional burglars" or known criminals, particularly where no predicate has been laid for such pronouncements and they serve merely, primarily or unnecessarily prejudicial purposes.

[18]F.R.Crim. P. 11.

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he would be placed on probation if he pleaded nolo contendere.[19]

To begin at the beginning, a plea of guilty is invalid unless voluntarily and knowingly entered. *Machibroda v. United States*, 1962, 368 U.S. 487, ____ S.Ct. ____, ____, ____ L.Ed.2d ____; *Von Moltke v. Gillies*, 1948, 332 U.S. 708, ____ S.Ct. ____, ____ L.Ed. ____; *Whaley v. Johnston*, 1942, 316 U.S. 101, ____ S.Ct. ____, ____ L.Ed. ____. A "knowing" guilty plea means, among other things, that the Defendant understands the consequences of the plea. *Trujillo v. United States*, 5 Cir., 1967, 377 F.2d 266, 268; *Meaton v. United States*, 5 Cir., 1964, 328 F.2d 379, *cert. denied*, 1965, 380 U.S. 916, 85 S.Ct. 902, 13 L.Ed.2d 801. Obviously the maximum possible penalty for the offense is one of the most important consequences of a plea of guilty. *Hill v. United States*, 5 Cir., 1971, ____ F.2d ____ [No. 71-2372, Nov. 11, 1971]; *United States v. Perwo*, 5 Cir., 1970, 433 F.2d 1291; *Marvel v. United States*, 1965, 380 U.S. 262, 85 S.Ct. 953, 13 L.Ed.2d 960, affirming, 409 F.2d at 1295; *Tucker v. United States*, 5 Cir., 1969, 409 F.2d 1291.

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[19]Unlike the typical case in which this type of assertion can be easily dismissed because the Defendant has denied any promises of leniency or other inducements during the Rule 11 proceeding, the Trial Court made no such inquiry in this case.

Though we do not decide this case on the plea bargain aspect, it is relevant to a determination of whether or not the record indicates that the Defendant knew the maximum penalty for the offense charged that his attorney at that time has since been disbarred for "untrustworthiness" and that a previous case handled by the same attorney was reversed in a Florida state court because the attorney had made similar misrepresentations which induced that Defendant to plead guilty.

That a plea has been made with full understanding of the consequences must appear affirmatively from the record. *McCarthy v. United States*, 1969, 394 U.S. 459, ____ S.Ct. ____, ____ L.Ed.2d ____. Therefore, failure to inform the Defendant of the maximum sentence[20] that may be imposed as a result of his plea vitiates its efficacy.[21] *Hill, supra; Tucker, supra; For-*

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[20]A distinction should be made at this point between a total failure to inform about the consequences of a guilty plea and an error in informing. In the former case (the one involved in this appeal) the record affords no basis for determining whether or not the plea was made with an understanding of its consequences. In the latter case, so long as the consequences which actually resulted from the plea were not more dire than the defendant had been led to believe they could be, the record allows an evaluation of whether or not the misinformation induced a plea which would not have been entered had the defendant known the actual maximum penalty.

Where the defendant has been misinformed as to the maximum penalty, this Court's en banc decision in United States v. Woodall, 5 Cir. (en banc), 1971, 438 F.2d 1317, *cert. denied*, 403 U.S. 933 91 S.Ct. 2262, 29 L.Ed.2d 712, establishes an approach of case by case evaluation to determine whether the prospect of different punishment would have caused a change in the plea. As Judge Thornberry explained in his special concurrence to Barton and Parry v. United States, 5 Cir., 1972, 458 F.2d 537 the *Woodall* Court, in overturning Stephen v. United States, 5 Cir., 1970, 426 F.2d 257, and Grant v. United States, 5 Cir., 1970, 424 F.2d 273, replaced the automatic reversal rule of those cases with a "weighing operation," whereby "each individual case must be determined on its own facts, based on whether under all the circumstances the incorrect sentencing information had an effect *at the time of the plea* on the defendant's decision to plead guilty." ____ F.2d at ____ [slip op. p. 14] (emphasis in original). See also Johnson v. Wainwright, 5 Cir., 1972, ___ F.2d ___, ___ [No. 71-3103, February 25, 1972, slip op. p. 3].

[21]If the failure to follow the requirements of Rule 11 is raised on direct appeal, the conviction must be vacated automatically, and the Defendant given the opportunity to plead anew. *McCarthy, supra.* If the error is asserted in a post-conviction collateral attack, failure to follow Rule 11 will usually re-

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tia v. United States, 5 Cir., 1972, 456 F.2d 194; *Berry v. United States*, 3 Cir., 1969, 412 F.2d 189; *Durant v. United States*, 1 Cir., 1969, 410 F.2d 689; *Combs v. United States*, 9 Cir., 1968, 391 F.2d 1017; *Pilkington v. United States*, 4 Cir., 1964, 315 F.2d 204; *Marshall v. United States*, 7 Cir., 1970, 431 F.2d 355.

Under Rule 11 the Trial Court is required to address the Defendant personally regarding the consequences of the plea. *Lane, supra.* And the informed nature of the plea must appear affirmatively from the record. *McCarthy, supra.* This record does not expressly show in any way that Dunn had knowledge of the maximum penalty for the offense and his conviction must therefore be reversed unless on the remand it is established that the record with requisite certainty clearly reflects that he was so informed.[22]

The indictment does not in the formal body so state. But in the upper right corner of the indictment the maximum permissible penalties are typed in.

The burden is on the Government to establish the requisite certainty, and failing that, the conviction must be set aside to allow Dunn to plead anew. *McCarthy, supra.*

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quire an evidentiary hearing into the question of whether or not the defendant learned the maximum penalty from any source with the burden of proof on the Government. Lane v United States, 5 Cir., 1967, 373 F.2d 570; Fortia v. United States, *supra* United States v. Woodall, 5 Cir. (en banc), 1971, 438 F.2d 1317.

[22]The Government's answer to this case is its assertion that Dunn was informed of the maximum penalty through the indictment which was read to him.

18 U.S.A. v. JOHN A. BLAIR, ETC.

AFFIRMED AS TO BLAIR AND CREWS.
REVERSED AND REMANDED AS TO HARRELL.
REMANDED AS TO DUNN.

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EXHIBIT "B"

B

U. S. COURT OF APPEALS
FILED
NOV 10 1972
EDWARD W. WADSWORTH
CLERK

IN THE

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 29916

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff-Appellee,

versus

JOHN A. BLAIR, VERNON (DOC) CREWS, JAMES WILLIAM DUNN and BENJAMIN HARRELL, JR.,
Defendants-Appellants.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida

(November 10, 1972)

ON PETITION FOR REHEARING

Before BROWN, Chief Judge, GOLDBERG and MORGAN, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

IT IS ORDERED that the petition for rehearing on behalf of Vernon (Doc) Crews and John A. Blair filed in the above entitled and numbered cause be and the same is hereby

Denied

EXHIBIT "C"

c

Supreme Court of the United States

No. A-629

JOHN A. BLAIR and VERNON CREWS,

Petitioners

v.

UNITED STATES

ORDER EXTENDING TIME TO FILE PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

UPON CONSIDERATION of the application of counsel for petitioner(s),

IT IS ORDERED that the time for filing a petition for writ of certiorari in the above-entitled cause be, and the same is hereby, extended to and including January 10, 1973.

s/Lewis F. Powell
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

Dated this 12
day of DECEMBER, 19 72.

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Supreme Court, U. S.
FILED
NOV 29 1972

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM 1972

No. 72-6021

VERNON "DOC" CREWS,
AND JOHN BLAIR

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

REPLY

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1972

NO. _____

VERNON "DOC" CREWS,
AND JOHN BLAIR

Petitioner,

vs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

REPLY

Petitioners, Vernon "Doc" Crews and John Blair, pray that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit entered as a corrected opinion on June 28, 1972 and denial of Petition for Rehearing entered without opinion on November 10, 1972.

(a) JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under the provisions of Rule 19 (b) of the Supreme Court Rules specifically that the Court below has rendered a decision in conflict with the decision of another Court of Appeals on the same matter and a decision of this Court on the same matter, and has decided an important question of Federal Law which has not been, but should be settled by this Court.

The judgment of conviction was entered in the United States District Court on July 9, 1970. The opinion sought to be reviewed was entered June 28, 1972 (a copy is appended as Exhibit "A"). The order denying rehearing was entered November 10, 1972 (a copy is appended as Exhibit "B"). Order extending time for filing Petition for Writ of Certiorari was entered December 12, 1972 (a copy is appended in Exhibit "C").

The statutory provision believed to confer jurisdiction to review the foregoing judgment and opinion is Title 28, Section 1254 (1).

(b) QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

I

IS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A JURY SELECTION PLAN WHICH SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDES YOUNG ADULTS 21-25 YEARS OF AGE AND CITIZENS OF CUBAN ORIGIN, VALID.

II

IS THERE A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL WHEN THE COURT ORDERED ONE ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT TWO DEFENDANTS OVER OBJECTION.

ARGUMENT

I

IS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A JURY SELECTION PLAN WHICH SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDES YOUNG ADULTS 21-25 YEARS OF AGE AND CITIZENS OF CUBAN ORIGIN, VALID.

The ultimate aim of the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968 for a representative cross section of the community could be obtained by a proper application of the guidlines set down for the enactment of a satisfactory "plan". However, the implementation of the "plan" has created an absolute elimination of two distinct segments of the community which have been unnecessarily excluded from the rolls.

The Act (28 U.S.C.A. Sec 1867 (1) (4) provided the clerk with the means of updating the Master Wheels by ordering additional names to be placed in the Wheels from time to time as necessary. It would appear that the purpose of the system is to provide some flexibility to the selection of jury lists so as to provide an adequate selection if new names became necessary. The government begs the question by relying upon the "practical problems of administration". To permit segments of society to be excluded by omission when the machinery created permits their

inclusion does violence to the very vitality of the act itself. The rights of citizens to sit on juries and the rights of defendants to a representative jury certainly outweighs "practical problems".

The government points out that there is no requirement that every group have proper representation in the jury pool, only that there be no discriminatory exclusion. Simmons v. United States, 406 F 2d 456 (C.A. 5th, 1969) cert. den. 395 U. S. 982. However, the knowledge of the naturalization laws and the disproportionate increase in one specific segment of society creates a discriminatory exclusion. This point is further strenghtened by Title 28 Sec. 1862, which specifically prohibits an exclusion from service as a grand or petit juror on the basis of "national origin".

The government fails to recognize the distinction between representation of every group in the jury pool - and the impossibility of representation by systematic, absolute exclusion resulting from the method of implementation of the plan.

It is a fact that no young adult can reach a federal jury in the Southern District of Florida.

It is a fact that citizens who have come over Post-Castro can not sit on a federal jury in the Southern District of Florida.

II

IS THERE A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL WHEN THE COURT ORDERED ONE ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT TWO DEFENDANTS OVER OBJECTION.

Petitioner Blair stated to the court that he wished counsel to be appointed in his behalf. The court appointed the same counsel then representing co-defendant, Crews. The appointment was accompanied by counsel relating to the court the possibility of a conflict of interest of the two defendants.

In Glasser v. U. S., 315 U. S. 60, 62 S. Ct. 457, 86 L Ed. 680 (1942) the counsel for defendant Glasser also represented his co-defendant Kretske. Counsel objected in the same manner as did counsel in the case at bar, pointing out the "possibilities of the inconsistent interests of Glasser and Kretske". The appointment of counsel requires specific safeguards to preserve the rights of the defendant.

> "[T]he 'Assistance of Counsel' guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment contemplates that such assistance be untrammeled and unimpaired by a court order requiring that one lawyer shall simultaneously represent conflicting interests. If the right to the assistance of counsel means less than this, a valued constitutional safeguard is substantially impaired."

The government states that no prejudice was shown by petitioners. Glasser, supra, alleged prejudice but the court specifically stated:

> "To determine the precise degree of prejudice sustained by Glasser as a result of the court's appointment of Stewart as counsel for Kretske is at once difficult and unnecessary. The right to have the assistance of counsel is too fundamental and absolute to allow counts to indulge in nice calculations as to the amount of prejudice arising from its denial. Cf. Snyder v. Massachusetts, 291 U. S. 97, 116, 54 S. Ct. 330, 336, 78, L. Ed. 674, 90, A.L.R. 575; Tumey v. Ohio, 273 U. S. 510, 535, 41 S. Ct. 437, 445, 71 L. Ed. 749 50 A.L.R. 1243; Patton v. United States, 281 U. S. 276, 293, 50 S. Ct. 253, 256, 74 L Ed. 854, 70 A. L. R. 263.

The government claims that the plea of nolo contendere waives the issue of ineffective assistance of counsel. The decision of petitioners to plead in this manner was decided after the appointment of counsel and factors contributing to the plea are not a part of the record. To find a waiver by such a plea would be to deprive the petitioners of the fundamental right of assistance of counsel.

Furthermore, the effect of a plea of nolo contendere permitting review of only the sufficiency of the indictment is not inflexible and exceptional circumstances will be considered. The right of assistance of counsel is a fundamental right and deprivation of the right is an exceptional circumstance.

> "This is one of the safeguards *** deemed necessary to insure fundamental human rights of life

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and liberty and a federal court cannot constitutionally deprive an accused whose life or liberty is at stake of the assistance of counsel. Johnson v. Zerbst, 304 U. S. 458, 462, 463, 58 S. Ct. 1019, 1022, 82 L. Ed. 1461."

CONCLUSION

We respectfully urge that the writ be issued so the case may be reviewed on the merits.

Respectfully submitted,

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Miami Beach, Florida 33141

BY: _____
MILTON E. GRUSMARK

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Reply to Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit was served upon opposing counsel this 21st day of March, 1973.

_____
MILTON E. GRUSMARK